#### Continuation of The Cohen Co.'s Ad.

THE COHEN CO. CUTLERY DEAL-Continued. Oyster Ladles, \$1.50 each, \$2.50. TO II O'CLOCK-Istered Knives, 5c. eachn.50 a dozen.

11 TO 12 O'CLOCK—
of Rogers's Silver-Plated Forks,
etr-Spoons, Teaspoons, and Tables,
that were up to \$3.75 a dozen,

GLASSWARE.

Glass Bowls, a perfect imitation reach cut-glass, for 15c. each, usuved Lead-Blown Tumblers, 4c. Olive, and Preserve Dishes, 5c. from 10c. at Cut-Bottom Sugar Dishes, m Pitchers, Fruit Saucets, and tottles, were up to 50c., for 10c.

-Pattern Salvers and Fruit Syrup Jugs, were 25c., for

ch.
ter Pitchers for 25c,
tern Cracker Jars, 15c,
TO 10 O'CLOCK—
tern Fruit Saucers, 1c, each,
0.30 TO 11 O'CLOCK—
tern Wine Glasses, 2c, each,
1 TO 12 O'CLOCK hed Goblets, 3c. each. lelly or Preserve Glasses, 6

Waste Baskets, 50c. value, for 50c, kind for 50c, and \$1 value Market Baskets at 25, 50, 75c., olled Clothes Hampers at 75, Work Baskets, usually 25c., for

oc. Work Baskets for 25c. ice Baskets, 25c, each, were 50c, lothes Baskets, made of im-willow, 39c, each. WOODENWARE.

ood Towel Rollers, 5c. each, orters, 15c., were 25c. abinets, 15c., were 35c. inging Mops, 39c. oe-Blacking Cases, 90c. Mahogany Commodes, \$2.75 esch. Oak Centre Tables, \$1.50, worth

lor Tables, 12x12 top, 25c. each. k Parlor Tables, 75c. Blizzard Ice-Cream Freezers, ch; other sizes just as cheap in Toning-Boards, 75c. each. It Hoxes, 2c. each.
It Hoxes, 2c. each.
It O'CLOCK—
her Dusters, containing 100
will be sold for 5c.
I TO 12 O'CLOCK—
Carpet Brooms, 6c. each. arpet Brooms, 6c, each, TO 1 O'CLOCK— TO 1 O'CLOCK— box, for 1c

A HALF-PRICE SALE OF BRUSHES. shes at S. 10, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c., of Scrubbing Brushes, the finest r shown in Richmond, worth up to oset Brushes, 25 and 50c. ow Brushes, from 15 to 75c. each.
Brushes, 50c. to 32 each.
Brushes, for 5, 19, 15, and 25c.
M 10 TO 11 O'CLOCK—
Back Bristle Clothes Brushes for

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES. bank's Gold-Dust Washing Powder,

Fi-2c. a box. Circus Sonp. 9 bars for 25c. Parlor Pride Stove Enamel, no dust, no dirt, no brush, 10c. a bottle. Large bottle Liquid Glue, for mending shina wood, glass, &c., for 8c. china. wood, glass, &c., for Sc. pound of Pure Tallow Laundry Soap, best in the world, 4c. a box. loat Saws, 25c.; Cleavers, 35c.; Mincing ves, 1c.

Knives, 1c.
Tacks, 2 boxes for 1c.
Gas Keys, 15c., were 25c.
1cc. boxes of Lye for 5c.
FROM 9 TO 10 O'CLOCK—
1cc. rolls of Tollet Paper for 5c.
FROM 10 TO 11 O'CLOCK—
18 lexo, 1c. as cake.
FROM 11 TO 12 O'CLOCK—
French Shoe Polish, 3c. a bottle.
FROM 12 TO 1 O'CLOCK—
1000 rolls of Crepe for 2c. each. TINWARE AND COOKING UTENSLS.

Si and \$1.50 Minute Coffee Pots for \$60c.

Japanned Bread Boxes, 15c.

Steel Cake Turners, Nutmeg Graters,
Candlesticks, 3c. each.
Wire Flesh Forks, 2c. each.
Dover Patent Egg Beaters, 3c. each.
Crusty Bread Pans, 16c, each.
Asbestos Stove Mats, 2 for 5c.
Cake Cutters, Stove-Lid Lifters, Wire
Soap Dishes, Strainers, 1c. each.
Hot Plate Gas-Stoves, 5c.
Large Russian Iron Roasting Pans, 16c.

Large Russian Iron Roasting Pans, 16 each.
alvanized-Iron Dish Pans, 19c. each.
alvanized Wash Tubs, largest size, 75c.
lickel Crumb Trays and Scrapers, 15c.
linch Japanned Coal Scuttles, 19c.

FROM 9 TO 10 O'CLOCK— Mrs. Potts's Sad-Irons, 45c. a set of 3 rons, handle, and stand. ROM 10 TO 11 O'CLOCK-

Cil Cans, 1-2-gallon OM 11 TO 12 O'CLOCK-Tin Dippers, 1-2-pint size, Ic. each, GRANTE, IRON, AND AGATEWARE.

Seamless Bread Pans, 12c., Pie-Plates, 31-2c. each. Gray Dippers, 5c. quart Slop Jars, 45c. Agate Tea Kettles, 45c Saucepans, with handles, 12-ze, for 59c. size, for 59c.
Lipped Saucepans, 10c.
salt Boxes, 6c.
te Coffee- and Tea-Pots, 30c.
ay Funnels, for 10c.

Rice-Boilers, 25c.

Rice-Boilers, 25c.

Art Tea-Pots for 15c.

And 2-quart Gray Buckets, 9c.

Muffin Pans, 19c.

Muffin Pans, 19c.

Mart Water Buckets, 21c.

Mart Water Buckets, 19c.

Mart Gray Dish Pans, 19c.

Mart Gray Dish Pans, 19c.

Dans, 5c. choice.

9:30 TO 10 O'CLOCK— Soap Dishes, 2c. each. 10:30 TO 11:30 O'CLOCK— Coffee-Pots, 1-quart size, for 9c. 11:30 TO 12 O'CLOCK— Preserving Kettles, 22c. each. 12 TO 1 O'CLOCK— Basting Spoons, 1c. each.

## THE COHEN CO Striking Sayings of the War.

(Rochester Post-Express.) Here are some of the epigrammatic saygs of the present war that will go down

me, sir; I have to report that

as been blown up and is sink-Anthony, of the Maine, judgment,"—Captain Sigsbee's ge to Washington. make Spanish the court lan-mades."-Fighting Bob Evans, was declared. ber the Maine."-Commodore

mber the Maine."—Commodore signal to the flying squadron. hamper me with instructions; I afraid of the entire Spanish fleet ship."—Captain Clark, of the Orethe Board of Strategy. an fire when you are ready, Gridmmodore Dewey at Manila. attle of Manila killed me, but I it again."—Captain Gridley, of pia, on his death-bed. them now, and they will never--Commodore Schley, on guard

must be no more recalls; iron at last."-Lieutenant Hobson to Sampson. mind me, boys; go on fighting." Allyn K. Capron, of the Rough

"it swear, boys; shoot!"—Colonel to the Rough Riders. It is that for the Maine,"—Captain e, as he fired a shot through the h torpedo-hoat Terror.

Iter is fighting, not writing."—Ad-General Corbin to Secretary Alger, the latter asked for news from the

is not a pienic."—Sergeant Hamil-sh, of the Rough Riders, to his

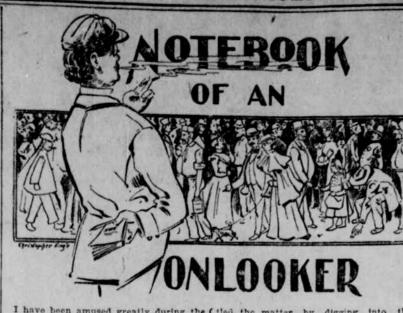
her, of the Rough Riders, to her, who would not gamble for a new star he flag?"—Captain Buckley O'Neill, of Rough Riders.

Mraid I'll strain my guns at long se: I'll close in."—Lieutenant Wain-Rit, of the Gloucester, in the fight a Cervera's squadron.

Jon't cheer, boys; the poor devils are g."—Captain Philip, of the Texas, want to make public acknowledgment. I believe in God the Father Alhity."—Captain Philip, of the Texas.

The Maine is avenged."—Lieutenant inwright after the destruction of Cerva fieet.

Old papers for sale at the Dispatch



past few months to observe the contemptuous manner in which the northern and southern veterans speak of the Hispano-American war, The old fellowsand it is not very strange-profess the ulmost surprise that the world should pay so much attention to the fighting around Santiago, where only 250 men were killed on the American side, only about 1,250 wounded, and not a single man captured. "Why, General Lee, or General Grant, would not have thought such fight sufficiently important to be worth mentioning in a report," said one of the Schuyler Lambs, of Philadephia, at Murphy's the other night. "I can't see to save my life why the make so much fuss over such a little skirmish as that Why, Mister, at the battle of Cold Har bor, in a charge on the Confederate earthworks, we lost 13,000 men in 8 m Yes, sir, in 8 minutes. Mayb you don't believe it, but it's so. A Con-federate general, in an article in the Cen tury Magazine, some years ago, said that at that battle General Grant lost 13,000 in 10 minutes, but in the next issue : short communication from a Federal offi-cer, who took part in the battle, was punlished, stating that the southern writer was mistaken-that at the battle of Cold Harbor General Grant lost 13,000 men in 8 minutes. Then talk about losing 250 men in three days' fighting. Pshaw!"

"There's another thing that makes me tired," resumed the veteran, "and that is to hear people talking a lot of rot about this war with Spain showing to the world the kind of people Americans are. Now that is the d-dest foolishness. The world found out thirty-five years ago that Americans, no matter wheth born north or south of Dixon's line, were the finest fighters that ever went up against an enemy. showed them then that Americans had all man, and all the dash of a Frenchman They saw we could go into a fight in the finest style anybody ever raw, and could stay there as long as anybody ever did. Then to hear the papers, North and Then to hear the papers, North and South, talk about this little skirmish showing to the world the kind of people Americans are—well, it makes me awful I agreed with him.

I remarked last week how rejoiced I was to see the business people of Richmond so interested in the proposed mass meeting, for the purpose of discussing the city's commercial advantages, and of devising means to bring the world to kno I would have been much less to terested myself, had I known the meetle was so far distant as it seems now. In deed, the project seems almost abandon What has become of it?

There is no doubt but that Lieutenant Wheeler, the young son of General Joe Wheeler who was drowned at Montauk Point, was a fine young fellow, but it is hard to believe he had in him more of the qualities which Americans most admire than did Lieutenant Newton D. Kirkpatrick, who died with him. Kirkpatrick was the finest type of the Ameritoo often seem to us unrewarded

Although his father is in very noderate circumstances, yet he mangive his boy such a thorough tary education, chiefly in the rudimentary education, public schools of Rockbridge county, that the young fellow made the course at West Point with ease, finishing close to the top. Naturally, Lieutenant Kirkpatrick was the apple of his father's eye, and the old man's pride in his boy when he distinguished himself at Santiago. knew no bounds. One does not like to think of such grief as must have been that father's, when the wires told him his son was dead. Though an old veteran, he did not receive letters of sympathy, such as were sent to General Wheeler, by Confederate camps throughout the country, a fact which I cannot help regretting. Such expressions, coming from old comrades in arms, would have made much lighter the burden of sorrow beneath which the father is

Young Kirkpatrick was a freshman at Washington and Lee University in 1892, when he received from Congressman Harry St. George Tucker the appointment to West Point. In the competitive examination Kirkpatrick stood being beaten several points by a fellow-student at the university, who was that year a candidate for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, and Civil Engineer But, when the father of the young man who won the appointment came to sign the prescribed document, resigning all control of his son to the government the United States, the old fellow bro down and sobbed like a child. When the solutely refused to consider the accept ance of the appointment, and Kirkpat his alternate, was appointed, an completed the course with honors. young man who gave up what was. thim, the dream of his life, rather than grieve his old father, took both the de grees for which he was a candidate, but he has never done anything else, par Still, Lieutenant Kirkpatrick icularly. did not perform on the heights of Santiago a deed displaying higher heroism.

Speaking of these Rockbridge people, and of Washington and Lee University, reminds me of a story of the late Professor James J. White, who was for many years Professor of Greek in the university. One summer he was stay-ing at the Rockbridge Alum, or White Sulphur-I have forgotten which-and while there he met Mr. William M. Evarts, while there he met Mr. William Presi-who was then Secretary of State in Presi-who was then Secretary One day Prodent Hayes's Cabinet. One day Pro-fessor White, in conversation with Mr. Evarts, remarked that Rockbridge settled by the Scotch-Irish. "What kind of people are these Scotch-Irish, any-"What kind way?" asked the Secretary, in a tone which rather nettled Professor White. They are just this kind of people," lied the Professor, with some spirit.
They did not eat any fire before the war, and haven't eaten any dirt since." A volume mould not present a better conception of Scotch-Irish character.

Another story told in Rockbridge county, and said to be true, well illustrates the Scotch-Irishman's character, especially the tenacity with which he clings to an idea. In that county, on adjoining of an idea. In that county, on adjoining farms, resided two old gentlemen, who were great cronies. But one day they fell to discussing a large mound on the farm of one of them, not far from the boundary line. One ventured the opinion boundary line. One ventured the opinion that it was an Indian grave, but the other that it w

I have been amused greatly during the past few months to observe the contemptuous manner in which the northern that southern veterans speak of the History and southern veterans speak of the History and southern veterans speak of the History and the southern ve his face towards that mound, so that, on the morning of the resurrection he see whether in response to Gabriel's trumpet, the hummock would open, to allow an Indian chief to come forth

Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson told

me a story on Rockbridge Scotch-Irish-men a year or two ago that is worth re-Two of them became involv peating. in a lawsuit over some matter, quite tri-vial. After considerable delay it was brought to trial in the County Court, and n due course Mr. McClelland was telling the jury what he knew about the case 'Now, Mr. McClelland," said the counsel, what did Mr. Paxton say?" The opposing counsel was on his feet in a moment, protesting against the introduction of earsay testimony. The point was elaborately argued, the jury having been taken out. When counsel had talked themhaving been selves out, the Court decided that the question must not be allowed, and the jury was brought back and the trial proceeded, the counsel who had tried to get in what was decided to be hearsay testimony, noting an exception. He lost the case, but got a new trial, carrying it up to the Circuit Court. In the course of the trial in this body Mr. McClelland was again on the stand, and again was asked to tell the jury what Mr. Paxton had said. As before opposing counsel object-ed, the jury was sent out, the point was fully argued, and as in the lower court. the Judge decided the question madmissible. Counsel asking the question noted an exception, and when the jury finally decided the case against his client, took an appeal to the Supreme Court of Appeals on this point. After long delay this tribunal heard the case, decided the ques-tion was admissible, and ordered a new So the case was carried back trial. the County Court, and by and by came to trial. Nearly three years had elapsed since it had first been heard in this court. Mr. McClelland was again put on the stand, and finally was asked to tell the jury what Mr. Paxton had said on a certain occasion. There was eager listening tain occasion. There was easily to the court-room, for everybody was anxious to hear what Paxton really had said. Counsel opposed to the lawver who had asked the question sprang up to object, but the Judge stopped him. "The "Supreme Court has decided the question admirable." he said. "Mr. McCleiland. admissible," he said. "Mr. McClelland tell the jury what Mr. Paxton said." "Mr. McClelland in the court-room bent forward eagerly. uid of tobacco from his mouth, clear ed his throat, and said: "Well, gentle-men, he never said a derned word. Didn't

## pen his head. I'd a told you so three cars ago, but these lawyers wouldn't ive me time." THE ONLOOKER. SAYS REGULARS NEED REST. Recruiting Officer" Opposes Sending

Veterans to Cuba. To the Editor of the New York Herald: It is reported from the War Department that the regulars who have been at Montauk Point are to be sent to Cuba in October. It is almost impossible to believe that the Secretary of War will, in can country-boy, who makes his own view of the many animadversions on his way, and achieves success by the exer-administration of army affairs, invite furclse of those sterling virtues which only ther criticisms by so cruel and uncalled-

for an action.

Let us make a plain and easily-understood statement of the case.

These troops were sent to Montauk
Point to recuperate after the rigors of the Santiago campaign, where, having escaped the builets of the enemy, every man has either contracted the fever already, and is yet suffering from its effects, or he will sooner or later, as sure as he lives, have the fever developed in his system, wherein its seeds were plant. his system, wherein its seeds were plant-ed during his service through the un-

healthy Cuban summer at Santiago. Many months must elapse before these troops will be fit for active service in the field, least of all in Cuba, which has proved fatal to many of their comrades. The majority of the men will, if given the time fully to recover their normal strength, be fit for garrison duty when quartered in their healthy and comforta-

It is a very easy matter to issue ar order affecting the health and even the lives of men who have done their best prove their devotion to their country But surely such men deserve careful, and at least just, treatment. There are regiments of regular infantry, artillery, nd cavalry which have never left th Inited States during this war. These are he regulars that should form part of

the army of occupation of Cuba.

When one speaks of sending to Cuba a regiment of regulars he is supposed to ean a regiment-that is, ten companies of about a hundred men each, or a total of f thousand men in the regiment. But nearly half of each of those regiments f regulars lately at Montauk are no onger with the colors. Most of that half dead or invalided, many yet in hosltais or slowly recovering at omes. To fill up the vacancies occaumbers of raw recruits have been as-

igned to these regiments.

These green men have not been drilled r disciplined, and it will take months to nure them to the hardships of a soldier's life. Like many of the recruits that were sent to these very regiments last spring, they do not know how to load, much less fire, a musket.

These men who were in the Santiago campaign should not be sent back to Cuba because they are not fit to go, and t is simply cruel, nay, even heartless, to think of sending them when there are other regulars who have not yet had the chance for distinction that they have a

And let the untrained recruits have the time 'o acquire the use of their arms while their older comrades recuperate at their posts and assist in the disciplining of the new men.

There is one thing more to be said

about this matter. Regulars will not complain, it is true, but when, justly or un-justly, they have come to think that their superiors do not consider their welfare or do not treat them as brave men should treat their comtades, however inferior their rank, then those regulars will not reenlist; their places are filled by raw, igno rant men who can find no way to make a living except that of being soldiers. Then the standard, the character, of the Then the standard, the character, of the enlisted man deteriorates, and the army of splendid, non-complaining regulars be-comes a mob of hirelings, who are ready to desert whenever anything better offers

Send those to Cuba who have not been there and who are strong and healthy, there and give the veterans a much-deserved and give the veterans a much-deserved rest. New York, September 20, 1898.

Cards, bill-Heads, Statements, Letter-Heads, Note-Heads, Circulars, Hardbills Dodgers, &c. printed by the Dispatch Company at low prices, Will give you Company at low prices. Will give you good work at the same prices you pay for inferior work. Send us your orders end we will guarantee satisfaction in every

# MURDER ON A YACHT

OUS CRIME.

THE CAPTAIN FOUND DEAD.

Jelly-His Watch Taken, and the Drawers in the Cabin Ransacked-

A Horrible Sight.

SAUSALITO, CAL., September 24,-A brutal and mysterious murder occurred on the handsome yacht Chispa, lying off this place, this morning at 1:30 o'clock. Captain J. Moss Brooks, the master of the vessel, returned to his cabin last night. Peter Nelson, a sailor, was awaiting his arrival, before going to his bunk in the forecastle. The men then parted.

About 1:30 A. M. Nelson says he was awakened by the Captain's calling for help and crying murder. Nelson ran to the cabin, and just as he passed the hatchway he was confronted by a man with a pistol in his hand. Nelson backed out of the door and jumped into the water. The man fired several shots at Nelson, one of which struck him in the leg. Meantime, the people on board the yacht Alameda, lying near-by, hearing the noise, went out in a boat for the Chispa. They picked Nelson up and went on board, but the murderer had escaped.

A HORRIBLE SIGHT. The cabin of the little vessel presented a horrible sight. Blood was everywhere, and, lying in his bunk, dead, was Captain Brooks. There were evidences of a strug-gle. The dead man's head had been beat-en to a jelly, and it is supposed that after the first outcry his murderer killed him. His watch had been taken, and the frawers in the cabin had been ransacked. Boats loaded with people put out from the shore, but no one got a glimpse of the

Captain Brooks was an Englishman, about 56 years old, and had been employed by Isadore Gutte, owner of the yacht, nineteen years. It is said he was unpoputhe sailors, and he may have been killed in revenge, but the police are working on the opinion that robbery was the motive.

#### ESTERHAZY REVELATIONS.

Interesting Story of the Plot to Secure Dreyfus's Conviction.

LONDON, September 25.-The Observer his morning continues its Esterhazy revelations, begun last Sunday. In a long article, the most salient feature of which is Comte Esterhazy's disclosure, made, it is asserted, in the presence of more persons than one, that he was the author of the famous Dreyfus "bordereau," it is said. "It was intended," he said, "to constitute material proof of Dreyfus's guilt. It was known through a French spy in the service at Berlin that certain documents had reached the German gene ral staff, which Dreyfus alone could have obtained. It was a list of these documents which constituted the 'bordereau.' Dreyfus had been tested in several ways. een dictated to him, which was quite fantastic. A short time afterwards our spies in Italy informed us that the Italian staff was making modifications in the fortifications around Nice, which corresponded to the changes announced in the maginary scheme dictated to Dreyfus.

"Then Dreyfus managed to spend long holidays in Alsace, without being apparently found out by the German authorities—a very suspicious sign—for it was almost impossible for a French officer to remain for any length of time in the conquered provinces without being found out. In fact, there was considerable moral proof against Dreyfus before the trial took place, but no material proof. THE FORGERY.

'Colonel Sandherr, who was an Alsa-tian, like Dreyfus, but intensely anti-Semitic, determined to forge this proof. He was convinced of the accused man's guilt, but it was necessary, for the purposes of a court-martial, that documents should exist.

"I was attached to the intelligence de partment, my duty being to watch the movements of military attaches accredit-ed by the Powers of the Triple Alliance. When Colonei Sandherr told me to write out the bordereau I did so without the slightest compunction. I am one of those soldiers who follow old medieval ideas about military discipline. When I received the order I obeyed it without question. I wrote the bordereau because Colonel Sandherr told me to do so. knew, of course, the purpose it was inknew, of course, the paper of the com-tended to serve. I knew it was com-mitting a forgery, but I also knew that all intelligence departments in all coun-tries were run on precisely the same lines, and it was impossible to achieve esults in any other way.

The Von Tausch case, for instance which caused such a sensation in Ger-many. Major Von Tausch confessed to having committed forgery, adding that that crime was nothing to infamies the Berlin staff had forced him to commit in onnection with other matters. Therefore the court attempted to silence him. He ultimately received the minimum punishment prescribed, and has since been re eased long before his time.

"It is nearly always necessary to manufacture material evidence against spies, because otherwise they would never be

TO MAKE IT "AUTHENTIC."

"The 'bordereau' having been written it became necessary to give it the indis-pensable air of an authentic document, as you know it was supposed to have been stolen from the German embassy Colonel Schwarzkoppen (formerly German military attache in Paris), denied ever having seen it, and what he said was perfectly true. The 'bordereau' was hand ed by an agent of our Intelligence De partment to the porter of the German mbassy, who was a spy in our service the porter gave it to another agent name Genest, and by him it was brought by the Intelligence Department, and there docketed and numbered, as a document obtained from the German embassy in the usual course.

"It was exclusively upon the evidence The document privately victed. to the officers of the court-martial was fetched from the War Office with the object of convincing the judges should they show signs of wavering. It was the letter containing the phrase, "Canaille de D.' Now, this letter, which is genuine and was really written by Schwarzkoppen, did not refer to Dreyfus at all. The gen eral staff was absolutely aware of the fact that "D—" was a certain Dolfus. a building contractor, who, years before, had supplied the German attache with plans of the fortifications near Nice." THE "VEILED LADY."

The ex-Major added that the case against him was quashed in defiance of all law or justice. He said the veiled lady who appeared in the case was no other than the wife of Colonel Paty du Clam.

TORNADO AT LIMA, OHIO.

severely injured. A number of horses were killed. A new house was lifted from its foundations, and deposited in the street. The Quilna Brewery, Lima Egg-Case Factory and a number of horses were From this ditch others lead to all parking the form of the little faring the foundations are supported by the foundations of the form of the level. The property of the foundations of the form of t The Quilna Brewery, Lima Egg-Case Factory, and a number of adjacent buildings, were unroofed. The High School Building was demolished, letting the roof and first and second floors into the cellar. Fortunately, the school was not in session, it being Saturday.

A portion of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad shops were unroofed, and Henry Caswell was buried in the ruins, being serjously injured. The A BRUTAL AND SO FAR A MYSTERI-

the ruins, being seriously injured. The Detroit, Lima and Northern repair-shops were wrecked, and the men only escaped by taking refuge under an engine.

CHILD CARRIED AWAY. In the western part of the town, a hous

occupied by Willis McKibbon was carried 20 feet off the foundations, and Mrs. Mc-Kibbon was badly injured by a stove toppling over on her. The 6-year-old son of Sidney Walthey, playing in the yard, was carried away by the wind and flying debris, and has not been found. The city water-works buildings were unroofed. Over fifty buildings were more or damaged, and the property loss will be very great. No estimates of the loss have STORM AT OTHER POINTS

CINCINNATI, September 24.—Enquirer specials report storms as follows: At Van Wert, heavy rain fell, flooding the streets, and the wind blew at hurricane velocity. Thousands of dollars' worth of damage was done to property. No loss of ife reported.
At Bellefontaine, a wind and hall-storm

last twenty minutes occurred. The hailstones were of enormous size. Reports from the country say much damage was done to the apple crop

DAMAGE AT TOLEDO. TOLEDO, O., September 24.-A violent wind- and rain-storm struck Toledo at noon to-day. The damage to city property consists principally in the lifting of roofs and the destruction of trees. One man was severely injured by a falling cornice. A dozen or more small boat were capsized and wrecked off the city. So far as can be learned, no sailors were drowned, but the property loss will be large.

CLOUDBURST IN INDIANA. CINCINNATI, September 24.-A spect to the Commercial-Tribune from Hagers town, Ind., says; A terrific storm pass-ed north of this place at 5 o'clock this afternoon, which did great damage, the rain amounting to a cloudburst, and the streams overflowing in an incredibly short time. Many bridges are washed out, fences carried away, and roads destroyed. It is feared much livestock has been lost. Much corn and wheat was destroyed.

EVACUATION OF CUBA.

Spanish Don't Want to Begin It Until November 1st.

WASHINGTON, September 24.-Officials here are watching with interest the prong made by the military commis sion at Habana in securing the evacua tion of the Island of Cuba. The commission has been very slow in making reports to the War Department, but from the latest received it appears that the body would like to have more definite instructions as to procedure. It seems that the Spanish side has said that they could not begin the evacuation of the island until the 1st of November, and that it could not be completed before the 28th of February next.

In view of the alarming state of the Cubans, who are suffering from hunger owing to their inability, under the present uncertain conditions, to obtain work, the President decided that he could not assent to the consumption of so much time. Dreyfus had been tested in several ways.

Therefore, he caused the commission to be instructed to demand that the evacuation by the Spaniards shall begin not later than October 15th, and that it be completed by December 31st next. What the result of this demand will be is not yet known, but it is said that the administration is determined to dilatory tactics on the part of the Spanish forces in leaving the island, although dis-posed to permit reasonable indulgence. pressed purpose of the Spanish Captain-

No notice has been taken of the ex-General to remove from the island the re-mains of Christopher Columbus, with part of the surmounting monument. If the monument is not a permanent fixture, it has to be decided whether it is a part of the island, and attention will be called to the terms of the protocol, aithough this must be done with haste, as the removal is said to be fixed for next

HOME FOR SUPERFLUOUS CATS

A Fad That Just Now Appeals to th Women of Washington.

(Baltimore Sun.) The home for wandering and unpro-tected cats in Washington was established through the efforts of Miss Peet one of the members of the Humane So ciety. The home serves a double purpose It is a shelter for vagrant cats who are without friends, and it is a boardinghouse for cats whose friends are away on their summer or winter vacations. The services of a veterinarian sometimes are in demand, but the cat home is in no sense of the word a hospital. The boarders are separated from the vulgar herd and have apartments of their own The boarders are brought by their friends who pay 25 cents a week for their pet's board and lodgings. The rest of the cats in the shelter are not swooped up off the streets while they are peac inclined cat-catchers. Instead of that, the people who have two or three cats more than they care for send a request to the shelter that the superflous cats

Several times a week the shelter is visited by the ladies who constitute the Board of Managers. They take every opportunity to become acquainted with the cats under their care, they study their possibilities. The high-bred cats and those who seem to be capable of being educated into good, reliable member of society are placed in suitable homes, when such homes can be found. Weak and degenerate cats and kittens are chloroformed or asphyxiated with illuminating gas. These friendless waifs nave Intercourse with the aristocratic boarders, and nothing whatever is all which might corrupt the boarders

manners. ers. Washington Asylum for Homeless Cats was opened in August, 1897. Fro then up to July 1, 1898, 1,596 cats were se to the asylum, 982 were chloroformed or asphyxiated, 85 died natural deaths, and homes were found for 196.

IRRIGATION BY SIPHON. How It is Done by the Truck Farm

ers of Louisiana. (Kansas City Star.) shores of the Mississippi river be

ow New Orleans are lined with garden in which grow luxuriantly a myriad of fruits and vegetables. This is accom-Near the mouth of the river on the

south bank, in the delta country, is a narrow strip of land, not more than a thousand yards wide in places, in which it is said, the best oranges in the country may be grown. There is no levee, but the waters have so wide an expanse that the annual freshets do not cover the land, as would be the case higher up where the river is narrower, and where the levees are a vital necessity. Beyond the narrow strip of land that marks this side of the strip of land that marks this side of the river are innumerable bayous and cane brakes and swamps. The country is inhabited by Creoles of the most primitive type, who live by raising fruit, fishing, and oystering. This narrow strip of orange country is worth \$300 an acre.

Higher up the river on the same side as New Orleans is approached are miles at-

Number of People.

COLUMBUS, O., September 24.—A special dispatch to the State Journal from Lima, O., says: A tornado visited this city to-day, The path of the storm was short and narrow, but its force was terrific. It came from the northeast, first levelling the barn of Jacob Bose, and burying a number of persons in the debris, Mr. Bose had his shoulder broken, and George Hadsell, 70 years old, was

land, because of its contiguity to the river, is very valuable. The products of the farms are taken to New Orleans and landed at the French market by little steamers and barges that ply up and down the river for the convenience of the

NEWS OF RICHMOND COLLEGE.

Already Surpasses Last Year in At-

tendance-Two Instructors. President F. W. Boatwright, of Richmond College, authorized the statement last night that there were more resident students on the college grounds at present than at any time during last session. This fact, wherever read by the friends of the college and lovers of higher edu-

cation, will be hailed with delight. Matriculation goes on steadily, though not rapidly, the officers of the college being fully employed getting homes for the students. Happily this has been done now, says President Boatwright, and no will be turned away. Matriculation will go on this week, and all who have not thus formally entered the college not

can do so.

No girls have matriculated as yet. though about eight are expected to 30. It appears that each young lady would much rather be second or third, or of any rank than the first, to be en-rolled. There is a drawing back from the distinction of possessing the name which shall head the list of females.

A meeting of the Committee on In-struction from the Board of Trustees was held last night, and President Boatwright was authorized to engage an Instructor of Expression, and also an assistant for Professor Gaines in the School of Mathe-matics. This will be done this week. There will be an unusually large num-

ber of applicants for degrees this year, as was the case last year. On Friday night the Philologian Liteon Friday hight the Philosogian Lac-rary Society held its annual reunion in the handsome hall of that organization. Mr. E. T. Coulson, of Accomac, was the orator, and Mr. C. C. Cone, of Ohio, the declaimer. Both of these gentlemen acquitted themselves handsomely, and were

quitted themselves handsomely, and were heartily applauded by those present. Addresses followed by Professors Boatwright, Gaines, and Pollard, which were well received by the audience.

Last evening the reunion of the Mu Sigma Rho Society was held, with equally interesting exercises. This is the parent society of the college. To-morrow night the recention to the new students will the reception to the new students will be tendered by the Young Men's Christian Association of the college, There will be addresses by pasters of the city, and refreshments served afterwards. Professor Mitchell has already left for the Chicago University, stopping over, however, at Louisville.

Grace-Street Rally.

The annual rally of the Grace-Street Baptist church occurs to-day. It will be observed with appropriate exercises. Dr. Z. T. Sweeney's subject this morning will be "A Contrast Between Christ and Paui"; evening, "What Must We Do to Be Saved?"

Services with the Gospel-Wagon will be held by Rev. G. F. Williams and others, corner of Holly and Belvin street, at 4:39 P. M., and corner of Seventeenth and Grace streets at 5:30 P. M., to-day.

Peter Cary is a colored man with the primitive racial instincts most strongly developed. The result is that he is now behind the bars at the Second Station, charged with having stolen the chickens of William Mayo, of his own color.

Personals and Briefs. Mrs. L. B. Morris will be home from

Hon. James Alston Cabell and family have returned to the city. Major Shanks and family are at 115 east Mrs Alice Swain Hunter was called

New York on Monday.

away unexpectedly. She will return Mon-Miss Mattle Hudgins, of 123 west Clay treet, has returned from a trip to New York.

Mrs. Fannie L. Loving, of 29 south Adams street, has returned from New York.

Mrs. D. R. Griffith, has returned from Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, much improved in health. Private John Werth, Company

(Blues) is at home on a furlough, and has a slight attack of fever. Miss Gertrude Byers, of Philadelphia, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. E. Russell, No. 309 east Main street.

Mrs. A. Green, of Chicago, Ill., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Marx. Nelson, No. 3 west Marshall street. Mr. John Keegan, Jr., now in the bank-ing business in New York, but formerly

Mr. John M. Venable, of Prince Edcounty, Va., has been in the city several days, at Murphy's Hotel. Mrs. W. H. Davis, of 4051-2 east Clay where she has been for the last week.

of Richmond, is at Murphy's Hotel.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Jere Witherspoo have moved into their apartments, to the winter, at 115 east Franklin street. Master David Jacobs leaves to-night for the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, to take a course in electrical engineering.

Mr. Cary N. Weisiger and family, formerly of Memphis, Tenn., are the guests of Mr. Lee A. Coulter, 22 south First street Miss Lambert and her sister, Miss Lot-

tie S. Lambert, after a delightful summer in the mountains of Virginia, have returned to the city. Professor Julian O. Schultz has been invited to sing this evening a tenor solo (his own composition) at the Eeventh-

Street Christian church. Dr. Pell will resume his talks on the Sunday school lessons at the Young Men's Christian Association next Satur-

day afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Miss Josephine Jeffries and her sister, Goldie, have returned home, after a pleasant visit to relatives and friends at Sharps, in Richmond county.

Misses Martha and Evelyne Walton re turned to the city last Thursday, after a visit of two months in West Virginia, Maryland, and Washington city. Miss B. Ostwald and Miss Cora Hage-meyer have returned to the city, after an

absence of four weeks spent in New York and surrounding watering places. Mr. Levy Mittendorfer has returned from Newport News, to spend to-day with relatives. He goes to Old Point to-morrow to decorate the Chamberlin. The engagement of Miss Florine Parke Parrish to Mr. Warren H. Mercer is an-

nounced, the wedding to take place in the early fall, at the Second Presbyterian At the annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Beth Ahaba congrega-tion, held last week, Mr. Charles Hutzler, of A. Hutzler's Sons, was elected vice-

Mr. James A. Sweeney, of 2711 east Clay street, who has been confined to his bed for the last three months, continues il, with no apparent improvement in his

condition.

Little Bessie, the 7-year-old daughter of Mr. Charles F. Wright, No. 2502 cast Leigh street, who has been very il with scarlet-fever and diphtheria, is such better. She was attended by Drs. Garcin and Tuesier, who used the antitoxin treatment, with great success.

Dr. McGuire Newton, who was the resident physician of the Raleigh Springs during the past summer, has returned to his home, 1,000 Floyd avenue. This winter Dr. Newton will be one of the adjunct professors of the University College of McMelleine.

All the monthly Magazines for October can be found at the J. P. Bell Book and Stationery Company's, 728 east Main

PACIFY CRETE.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN BRITAIN RUSSIA, FRANCE, AND PTALY.

THE SULTAN. COERCION OF

This Will Be Applied in Case the Turkish Ruler Declines to Accep

the Project-Germany Refuses to Be a Party.

ROME, September 24.-Within twentyfour hours Great Britain, Russia; France, and Italy will append their signatures to an agreement for the pacification of the Island of Crete, including a plan for coercion of the Sultan into submission. The scheme has been drafted for some time, but its enforcement was delayed, in order to invite Germany, which cou

At the beginning of the week the four Powers will send an ultimatum to the Sultan of Turkey, surumoning him to accept the project, and informing him that unless he does measures will be taken

to force his compliance. The Powers have irrevocably decided to settle the Cretan question immediately, and will not hesitate to send their fleets to the Dardanelles and beyond if neces-BILLY.

NIAGARA FALLS TOURS

Via R., F. & P. R R. and Penn.

R. R. Round-trip rate from Richmond only \$14. Special train leaves Washington via Pennsylvania railroad at 7:55 A. M. Sep-

tember 29th.

Tickets from Richmond limited twelve days; good for return passage on all reg-ular trains, except limited express trains. stop-over allowed on return trip at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins Gien.

For further information apply to Richmond Transfer Company, No. 988 east Main street; to Ticket-Agent, Byrd-Street Station, or to

W. P. TAYLOR,

Traffic Manager.

Pickett Camp Outing to West Point, Va., Tuesday, September 27, 1898. This excursion is given by the camp, which is a guarantee that those who go will have a pleasant day's outing.

The Terminal Hotel will furnish those

who go on this excursion excellent dia-ner at 50 cents each, and allow the visitors use of the pavilion and grounds du-ring the day. Among the many amuse-ments provided will be dancing, boating, fishing, crabbing, etc.

Special train will leave Southern rail-

way station, Virginia street, at 8:20 M., promptly, stopping at Twenty-eighth Only 50 cents round trip.

The proceeds are for the benefit of the camp's Ladies' Auxiliary Corps, who will see to the comfort, of the ladies.

Low Rate to Pittsburg, Pa., via R., F. & P. R. R. and Penn. R. R.

Account of Knights Templar Triennial Conclave, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad will sell special round-trip tickets to Pittsburg, Pa., at SIL50 each from Richmond, via Washing-ton and the Pennsylvania railroad. Tickets of iron-clad signature form or sale October 8th to 12th, inclusive, good until October 17th. Extension of limit

until October 31st can be arranged by de-posit of ticket with joint agent at Fitts-burg, on payment of fee of 50 cents, between October 13th and 17th.

This route has been selected by the Richmond Commanderies, Knights Tem-

For schedule and other information ap-

ply to the Richmond Transfer Company, No. 908 east Main street; B. G. Carter, Ticket Agent, Byrd-Street Station, or W. P. TAYLOR, Traffic Manager

Launching of the Baitleship Illinois

Tuesday, October 4th. The most interesting launching ever made by the gigantic ship-yard at New-port News will take place at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, October 4th, when the great history-making fighting-machine "Illinois" will take her initial dip into the ocean. The Chesapeake and Ohio will run special fast trains for that occasion, to Newport News, leaving Rich-mond at 8 A. M., at ONE DOLLAR for

mond at 8 A. M., at ONE DOLLLAR tor
the round trip from Richmond to Newport News and return.
Returning, the special trains will leave
Newport News at 3 P. M., 4 P. M., and 5
P. M. A train will leave Old Point at 4
P. M. to take those who extend their
trip to that point. Frequent trains will run between Newport News and Old Point on October 4th, on which the fare will be 15 cents one way or 25 cents round trip. Those holding return tickets from Newport News, who take the train at Old Point will be required to pay an ad-ditional 15 cents from Old Point to New-

port News.
To avoid crowding or delay in procuring tickets to the launching at the sta-tion ticket office on the morning of Oc-tober 4th, these tickets will be sold at Chesapeake and Ohio railway passenger office, 809 east Main street, on October 3g, and all who can are urged to secure their tickets in advance instead of wait-ing till they go to the station.

Fredericksburg Fair. On account of the Fredericksburg Fair, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad will sell on September 20th to 29th, inclusive, round-trip tickets to Fredericksburg, Va., including a coupon of admission to the fair, at rate of one fare for the round trip, plus 25 cents for

admission coupon. Tickets good to return until September 30th. The rate from Richmond will be \$2.20. For further information apply to B. G. Carter, Ticket Agent, Byrd-Street Sta-W. P. TAYLOR, tion, or

Sale of Plants.

Commencing Monday, a special sale of Palms, Ferns, and other Decorative Plants, at Miss Reynolds's, Fiorist, 201 east Main street. Gay Ocean View. Ocean View Hotel will be open until after the State Agricultural Fair, and the launching of the Illinois. Rates, 32

per day. Ellegant rooms.

Miss Annie Earp, late with Breeden, Talley & Co., wishes to inform her friends that she has accepted a position with Messrs. J. M. Fourqurean & Co., where she will be much pleased to have them call, and promises her best services.

Burk & Co., 1003 east Main street, closed Monday on

account of Holiday. The Keeley Cure.

"Drunkenness is a disease, not a vice," and the efficacy of the Keeley Treatment is testified to by thousands of men and women, who stand as living witnesses. In behalf of yourself or friend, address, in confidence, THE KEELEY INSTITUTE. or call in

New 'Phone, 1207. Meyer's will close Monday, on account f holiday. Special sales in progress for

Tuesday. D. & E. Mitteldorfer will close Monday, on account of holiday.

Mr. W. C. Gentry has entirely recovered, and is now with the old firm of Julius Sycle & Son, where he will be pleased to see his friends.